

# DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY NAVY OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER 4301 SUITLAND ROAD WASHINGTON, D.C. 20390-5170

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From: Commanding Officer, Navy Operational Intelligence Center

To: Director of Naval History (OP-09BH) Washington Navy Yard,

Washington, DC 20374

Subj: COMMAND HISTORY FOR CY 1984 (OPNAV REPORT 5750-1)

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12C

Encl: (1) NAVOPINTCEN Command History for CY 1982 (U)

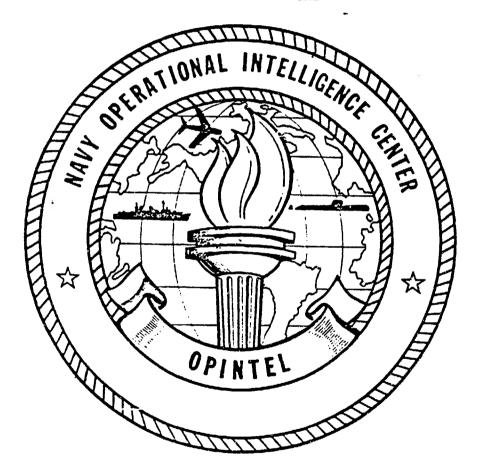
(2) NAVOPINTCEN Organizational Chart (U)

1. In accordance with reference (a), enclosures are forwarded for the Command history.

S. S. MARTEL

Copy to: COMNAVINTCOM (NIC-OOB) (2 cys)

# COMMAND HISTORY 1984



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# 1. (U) Narrative of Major Events; Developments, and Operations

TO VI JARBAMERA EXERGE

## a. (U) MAJOR COMMAND-WIDE EVENTS

- (1) (U) Martin Luther King Commemorative Services. On 16 January 1984, NAVOPINICEN participated in CONNAVINICON sponsored services held in the NIC-2 Conference Room.
- (2) (U) Congressional Visit. On 17 January 1984, Congressman Steny H. Hoyer (Dem. MD) visited the Command. After a Command briefing, he was provided a tour of NAVOPINTCEN's spaces. Several members of the Command, who reside in Congressman Hoyer's district, had the opportunity to meet and talk with the Congressman.
- (3) (U) Command Prayer Breakfast. On 9 February 1984, NAVOPINICEN participated in the NISC Command Prayer Breakfast held in the NIC-2 Large Conference Room.
- (4) (U) Black History Month. In February 1984, NAVOPINICEN participated in events as arranged by Headquarters, Naval Intelligence Command.
- (5) (U) Reserve Coordinator. In February 1984, the Reserve Coordinator billet was manned with a Commander, 1637. He has the primary responsibility to manage and coordinate the Command's Naval Reserve Intelligence Program (NRIP).
- (6) (U) Merger of NAVOPINTCEN, Merchant Operations Division and NISC, Maritime Systems Division. Effective 5 March 1984, the Merchant Operations Division (NAVOPINTCEN-22) and the Maritime Systems Division (NISC-34) were merged to form a new department in NAVOPINTCEN (08) Merchant Operations and Analysis Department. (This item is further discussed in this history.)
- (7) (U) The Command's Readiness resources were transferred from the 03 Department to the 02 Department on 5 March 1984. At this time the 02 Department was designated as the Current Operations and Readiness Department. (This item is further discussed in this history.)
- (8) (U) The Honorable Paul H. Nitze, Ambassador to the Intermediate Nuclear Force Reduction Negotiations, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency visited NAVOPINICEN on 5 March 1984. Ambassador Nitze presented a lecture on "Negotiating with the Soviets."
- (9) (U) Change of Command at Navy Operational Intelligence Center, Detachment Newport. On 1 June 1984, Captain Donald H. Estes, USN, relieved Captain Esmond D. Smith, USN.
- (10) (U) Change of Command at Navy Operational Intelligence Center. On 19 July 1984, Captain Sinclair S. Martel, USN, relieved Captain William O. Studeman, USN.

- (ll) (U) <u>Director, Central Intelligence Agency Visit</u>. On 25 July 1984, William J. Casey, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; VADM Edward A. Burkhalter, Jr., Director, Intelligence Community Staff, Central Intelligence Agency; Mr. Richard A. Kahane, Executive Assistant to the DCI; and RADM John L. Butts, USN, Director of Naval Intelligence visited the Command. The invitation to the Director, Central Intelligence Agency to visit Navy facilities critical to the Indications and Warning process was extended by the Director of Naval Intelligence on behalf of the Chief of Naval Operations. After a Command brief, the group was provided a tour of Command spaces.
- (12) (U) Transfer of Personnel/Disbursing Support Services. On 1 August 1984, COMNAVINTOOM requested that personnel and disbursing records for military personnel (including NAVOPINTCEN) be transferred from PSD Anacostia to PSD NAF Andrews. COMNAVINTCOM letter 5000, Ser NIC-OOA/3130 of 1 Aug 1984 refers. As of the end of the year, the transfer has not been accomplished.
- (13) (U) Open House. On 22 August, NAVOPINTCEN participated in the NAVINTCOM Open House held in NIC Buildings I and II. The NAVOPINTCEN program included a Command brief, tour and refreshments.
- (14) (U) NAVOPINTCEN Headquarters Move from NSA Operations Building. On 29 August 1984, Headquarters moved from Rm 2CO30, NSA Cperations Building #1 to FANX III (near Baltimore Washington International Airport) Rm B6127. The move was requested by Director NSA to fulfill space requirements of L Group. Headquarters continued to provide the same support from FANX III as they did in the Operations Building. In discussing long-term planning, Headquarters is scheduled to return to the Fort Meade complex after availability of the Operations 2B building. NSA/CSS letter Ser N6012 of 13 Jul 1984 refers.
- (15) (U) <u>Director</u>, <u>Naval Audit Service Capital Region</u>. A Questionnaire on <u>Command Activities</u> was returned on 10 September 1984. The Navy Audit Service uses this questionnaire in programming their next formal visit. CO NAVOPINTCEN letter 7510 Ser COCR/1318 of 10 Sep 1984 refers.
- (16) (U) <u>Division Officers for Enlisted Personnel</u>. To ensure that the needs of the <u>Command enlisted personnel</u> were met, the following Command elements were assigned a Division Officer on 12 September 1984:

Codes 21, 22, 23
Code 24
08 Department
All other Enlisted Personnel

(17) (U) Annual Safety Inspection. On 18 September 1984, GSA representative completed the annual safety inspection. The inspector stated that NAVOPINICEN had a good facility.

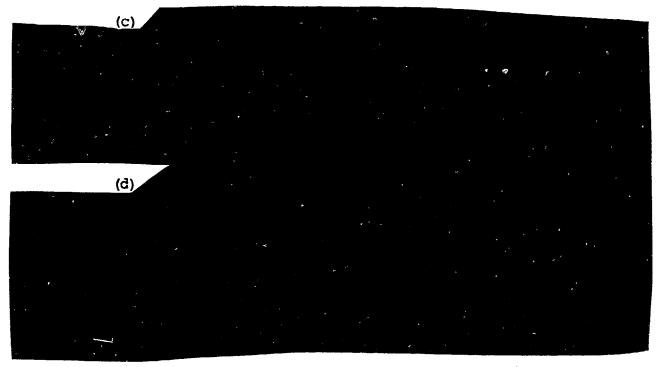
- (18) (U) Morning Briefs/Meetings. On 24 September 1984, a trial period commenced of daily morning briefs in the Current Operations Center at ... 0730 followed by a Department Heads meeting in the Command Conference Room on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The following week, the Department Heads meeting was changed to meet daily.
- (19) (U) Command IG Inspection was conducted by COMNAVINTCOM on 27 29 November 1984. Authority: COMNAVINTCOM letter Ser NIC-COZZ/3102 of 31 Jul 84. The Draft Report indicates an evaluation of SATISFACTORY.
- (20) (U) Christmas Luncheon. On 20 December 1984, the annual Christmas luncheon was held in the NIC-2 Large Conference Room.
- b. (U) RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINTCEN-01). In 1983, the Operations Support Division (OSD) was upgraded to a Department and named the Resource Management Department. The Department Head billet remained vacant until 15 April when the billet was manned for the first time. Additionally, the Security Specialist and Messenger billets were filled. The Department sponsored a Command-wide training session on Fire and Safety. A senior GSA Safety Inspector provided the briefing with a film.
- (1) (U) Manpower, Personnel, & Training Division is committed to supporting the entire Command in their manpower/organization/civilian and military personnel and training efforts. FY-84 manpower for the Command authorized 209 civilians with 195 + 5 temporaries on board, 92 officers with 77 on board, and 36 enlisted with 37 on board. Five officer billets were returned to DIA to man the NMIC watch; and six JNID billets (4 officer and 2 civilian) were transferred to NAVINTCOM Headquarters under a new UIC. The career development and training efforts included:
  - -Establishing a viable General Military Training (GMT) Program for enlisted personnel where 19 of the 20 GMT topics were addressed.
  - -Participating in the Quality of Analysis Program by receiving funding for 4 civilian analysts at the total cost of \$13,786. Trip reports uniformly support the program.
  - -Establishing an Intelligence Training Videotape Library comprised of briefings on over 25 topics which are utilized for personnel orientation and training purposes.
- (2) (U) Management Services Division. A significant period of the year was spent in preparation for the 1984 Command IG Inspection. The inspection was held 27-30 November. The Draft Report indicates a successful inspection inasmuch as very few administrative discrepancies were discovered.
  - c. (U) CUPRENT OPERATIONS AND READINESS DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINICEN-02)

# (1) (U) Organizational Changes

(a) (U) On 1 March 1984, the Merchant Division within the Current Operations Department was combined with elements from the Naval Intelligence Support Center to form a new Merchant Department within the

Command. The remaining divisions of the Current Operations Department were then marged with the Readiness Division from the Naval Analysis Department to form the Current Operations and Readiness Department. This reorganization was viewed as an interim alignment which would facilitate the adoption of analytical Indications and Warning procedures planned for in the future. The 1 March departmental organization consisted of four major analytic components—the Submarine, Surface Aerospace and OPELINT divisions, with the Archival element and the Senior Watch Analysts continuing under the Departmental Operations Officer.

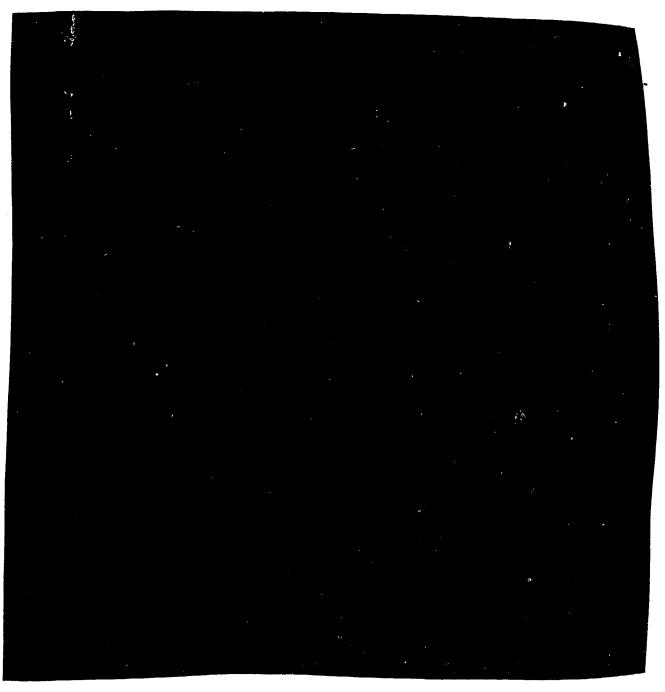
(b) (U) On 1 October 1984, the Command relinquished the responsibility of the Soviet Naval Desk in the National Military Intelligence Center to DIA and returned to DIA the five officer billets originally given to this Command by DIA for that watch.



# (2) (U) Production

(a) (U) During late March through early April 1984, the Soviet Northern and Baltic Fleets conducted what may well have been the most comprehensive exercise in their history. The Current Operations and Readiness Department not only took the lead in the analysis of the current operations of the evolution but in the analysis and reporting of the activity in a Command SIB, entitled WAR IN THE NORTHWEST/ARCTIC TVD - A MARITIME PERSPECTIVE 1984.



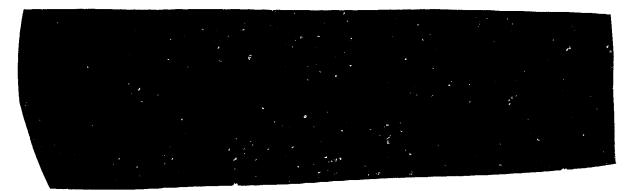


G. (U) NAVAL ANALYSIS DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINTCEN-03). During the year the Naval Analysis Department saw two major reorientations that significantly impacted on the types of analysis conducted by the Department. The transfer of the Readiness Division to the Current Operations Department during June saw a reduction of personnel as well as a narrowing of focus to strategy, operations, and tactics. The transfer of the ASW Branch of the Tactics Division to the new Submarine Warfare Operations Readiness Department during November caused a further reduction in the areas of analysis, specifically within the operations and tactics areas.

# (1) Production

- (a) The Department conducted initiative in-depth studies and analysis of Soviet naval strategy, operations and tactics. Topics included:
  - Soviet Naval Air Force Air-to-Surface Missile Operations
  - Soviet Pacific Fleet BEAR F Operating Areas
  - SSBN Transit Security Evolution
  - The Soviet EW Threat to U. S. Amphibious Operations
  - ECM Employment During a Soviet Air-to-Surface Missile Attack
  - Soviet Naval Aviation Readiness
  - Soviet War Plans
  - The Soviet ASW Threat
  - Soviet C3 Master Plan
  - Soviet Integrated Air Warfare
  - Soviet Space Operations
  - Soviet Naval Chemical/Biological Warfare
  - Soviet Naval Force Generation
- (b) (U) The Department completely updated and revised four NAVOPINTCEN Naval Warfare Publications (NWP 12-1 Tactical Threat to Naval Air Forces, NWP 12-2 Tactical Threat to Naval Surface Forces, NWP 12-3 Tactical Threat to Naval Submarine Forces and NWP 12-4 Soviet Ocean Surveillance Threat). In addition, specific areas of production in support of Fleet and/or Washington area requirements/inquiries are as follows:
  - · Participated in Global War Games at Naval War College
  - Participated in C3CM Wargame Naval War College
  - Participated in C3/C3C4 Wargame OP-095
  - Participated in NSDG Wargame OSD-NA
  - BEAR D/BEAR F aircraft deployment to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
  - Soviet TOP KNOT/ROUNDHOUSE Radar
  - Soviet Torpedo Tactics
  - Soviet BACKFIRE Threat to CV
  - CVHG MINSK Indian Ocean Operations
  - Soviet Naval Special Purpose Forces
  - Soviet ZAPAD 84 Exercise
  - Soviet Submarine Countermeasures
  - Soviet Fleet Air Defense
  - Soviet Surface Action Groups (SAG) Electronic Emission Control (EMCON) Practices
  - Air Defense Management of Soviet Surface Action Groups
  - Participated in the Southern Region Air Threat Analyst Working Group sponsored by SIXTHFLT
  - Participated in ATP Seminar War Game NSA
  - Provided point papers to DNI for trip to UK, Norway, Denmark, West Germany, and Italy
  - Soviet MAINSTAY AWACS aircraft
  - Hosted and participated in Annual OPINTEL Conference
  - Participated in the SAC Air Dispersal Seminar
  - Conducted about thirty Special Navy Collection Program in-depth reconstructions/quicklooks
  - Reviewed and updated several Continuing Intelligence Collection Requirements
  - Supported COMINEWARCOM in a Mine Warfare presentation to the ATP

- (2) The Department participated in the following conferences:
- 1984 AUSCANUKUS Conference
- 1984 SACLANT Maritime Intelligence Conference
- 1934 EW Symposium
- 1984 SNCP Conference
- 1984 OPINTEL Conference
- 1984 SSBN Conference CINCLANTFLT
- 1984 Conventional Defense in Europe Conference Denmark
- Soviet CV Conference CIA
- Space/COMSAT Symposium CIA/OSD
- Soviet Military Space Employment Conference
- FTD/NPGS C3 Symposium FTD
- C C + D Seminar DIA
- AUSCANUKUS Conference (MARINICON)
- (3) (U) The Department presented formal and informal briefings on Soviet naval strategy, threat tactics and operations to representatives of the following organization/groups:
  - CNO Executive Panel
  - CNO OP-95 Staff
  - Defense Science Board
  - OP-03
  - Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
  - Center for Naval Analysis
  - OPTEVFOR
  - National Senior Intelligence Course Defense Intelligence College
  - NSA
  - Submarine School, New London
  - Foreign Materials Division, NISC
  - Naval War College-Strategic Studies Group
  - Naval Surface Weapons Center
  - COLINEWARCOM
  - CANUKUS Conference
  - COMSECONDELT
  - Senate Armed Services Staff



e. (U) WORLD NAVIES DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINTCEN-04). The World Navies Department is responsible for performing research and analysis of Free/Third

World naval and air over water operations, tactics and strategies on a current and indepth basis. By the end of 1984, the number of analysts dedicated to the World Navies effort stood at seventeen, with another three awaiting clearance determinations. Countries that pose a potential threat to U. S. naval forces world wide are studied with particular interest in a continuing effort to keep the fleet and national level commands informed of significant and high-interest Free/Third World events on a real-time basis. The Department began publication of a Free/Third World weekly intelligence summary in July. The distribution for this product has been tailored to meet the needs of the four fleet areas of responsibility (LANT, MED, IO and This effort has been well received. In addition to this significant effort, the Department's level of analytical production has steadily increased during the year. In particular, maritime posture statements covering the countries of Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Nicaragua, Syria, Iran, Libya, and Vietnam were produced. Additionally, a Special Intelligence Brief developing Iranian Naval Capabilities (STB-002-84) and a Special Intelligence Report on Indonesian Submarine Operations (SPIRE-001-84-SI) were disseminated.

- f. (C) SUBMARINE WARFARE OPERATIONS RESEARCH DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINTCEN-05). On 9 December 1984, NAVOPINTCEN formed a new analytical department consisting initially of thirty-two personnel (22 civilians, 5 officers and 5 enlisted) reassigned from other elements of the Command. new Submarine Warfare Operations Research Department (SWORD) is expected to reach its base manning complement of thirty-six by 1 March 1985 when the last of four OP-02 assigned Submarine Officers report aboard. The mission of SWORD is to develop a clear understanding of Soviet wartime strategies, concepts of operation, and tactics for the employment of military forces against U. S. submarines. SWORD is tasked with the development of tailored threat manuals and support packages oriented toward U. S. submarine-unique operational areas and missions. The continual updating of these products will structure the on-going analytical effort. Members of the new Department are looking forward to a productive 1985, with a short-term goal of the completion of the first version of both the Submarine Warfare Manual and the Submarine Warfare Tactics Handbook by 1 July. The long-term goal of the Department is to establish an integrated exercise reconstruction capability and to further refine our tailored support process. The SWORD contains a management staff and three divisions.
- (1) (C) The Production Support Division is responsible for all Department data base maintenance and development efforts. In addition, sensitive source material is controlled within this Division and adminstrative functions such as task coordination and special security indoctrination, liaison and collection requirements processing are performed.
- (2) (U) The Warfare Analysis Division is comprised of two branches, the Operations Branch and the Tactics Branch.
- (a) (C) The Operations Branch is responsible for analyzing Soviet combined arms doctrine especially as it is manifested in Soviet writings, exercise activity and deployment/patrol practices, so that the Soviet peacetime and wartime threats to U. S. submarine forces can be better understood. This Branch provides threat information in the form of a Soviet

Warfare Manual, Special Intelligence Studies and Mission Feedback Reports tailored to the unique geographic/environmental needs of U. S. submarine forces operating around the world.

- (b) The Tactics Branch is responsible for evaluating the constantly changing Soviet tactical environment and providing the U.S. attack submarine force with up-to-date assessments of Soviet ASW concepts. This Branch prepares tailored tactical threat documents to include: Naval Warfare Publications; Submarine Warfare Tactics Handbook; Special Intelligence Bulletins; and other documents
- (3) The Ocean Research Division is responsible for identifying Soviet oceanographic research operations that are directed at developing and/or improving sensor systems that might enhance the Soviet capability to detect and destroy U. S. submarines. The Division contributes directly to the understanding and unique Soviet tactics and strategies and to the development of the threat documents mentioned above. Members of the new Department are looking forward to a productive 1985, with a short-term goal of the completion of the first version of both the Submarine Warfare Manual and the Submarine Warfare Tactics handbooks by 1 July. The long-term goal of the Department is to establish an integrated exercise reconstruction capability and to further refine our tailored support process.
- g. SPECIAL PROJECTS DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINTERN-06). The Special Projects Department (SPD)'s unique support to Naval Intelligence, Navy operational commands, and high-level naval and national decision-makers continued for the ninth year. A Command restructuring in December 1984 resulted in the Department retaining analytical responsibilities for

Department relinquished analytic responsibilities for

The

The Department was left with twenty-three billets in three divisions. During 1984, the Department provided in-depth analysis of various topics related to

(1) The Operations Analysis Division (61) provided timely analysis of selected

Additionally, a high tempo of operations required the continuing attention of the Division, resulting in a number of significant reports on Soviet naval operations and tactics. Accomplishments of the Division during 1984 included:



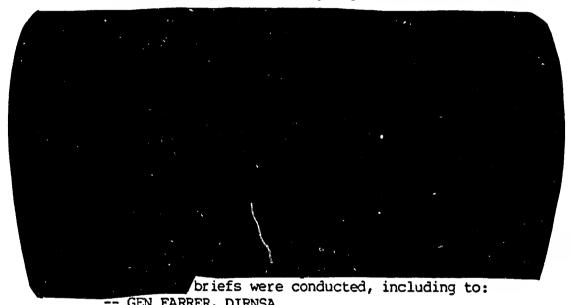
(2) The Threat Analysis Division (62) completed a highly successful and demanding year continuing to provide analytical support to the Commander, Naval Intelligence Command and the Director of Naval Intelligence as well as Fleet operational commands, national intelligence agencies, and offices under the Chief of Naval Operations

They also published comprehensive intelligence studies of selected Soviet operation areas for use by U.S. forces. The Threat Analysis Branch provided intelligence support to certain

The assignment of a Naval Geophysics Officer resulted in closer relationships with and improved intelligence support to the Naval Oceanographic Community. Highlights of 1984 were:



Intelligence support to appropriate offices of OPNAV/NAVMAT as well as the operating forces was provided. Highlights of 1984 were:



- GEN FARRER, DIRNSA
- -- VADM THUNMAN, DCNO Submarine Warfare (OP-02)
- -- COMO DUNN RN (COMO INT, MOD UK)

# (U) INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINICEN-07).

- (1) (U) SEA WATCH III. The major project conducted by NAVOPINICEN 07 was SEA WATCH II, the project that will replace NAVOPINTCEN's major computer system. SEA WATCH III development is conducted by the NAVINTCOM level integrated Automated Intelligence Processing System (IAIPS) office, with the prime contractor being System Development Corporation. operations with SEA WATCH III are not expected until 1987. Significant 1984 events include: a decision in March to base the development of SEA WATCH III on a data base management system named Model 204, which is written in IBM assembly language; a preliminary System Design Review, held on 15 May; and a final System Design Review, held in September. The detailed design of SEA WATCH III commenced in 1984, following the decision to use Model 204 as the basis of SEA WATCH III.
- (2) (U) The OSIS Baseline Upgrade (OBU) Project will provide replacement operational intelligence computer systems to the fleet OSIS NAVOPINTCEN, as the national OSIS node, is receiving SEA WATCH III, since the mission and size of NAVOPINTCEN is significantly different than

the fleet OSIS nodes. NAVOPINTCEN is involved in the development of OBU in a number of ways, primarily through its membership on the SEA WATCH III/OBU Interface Working Group. The purpose of the Interface Working Group is to achieve interoperability between SEA WATCH III and OBU, which involved efficient and mutual operation of NAVOPINTCEN with the other, fleet, OSIS nodes. IWG meetings were held throughout 1984. Based on IWG tasking, Johns Hopkins' Applied Physics Lab completed a technical proposal to achieve interoperability. NAVOPINTCEN participated in OBU tracker and correlator design meetings held in July. NAVOPINTCEN also made significant contributions to the planned establishment of a British OBU site. A British Naval officer began a two-year tour of NAVOPINTCEN in June as part of this effort.

- (3) (U) The Wang Replacement Project (WRI) has as its goal the establishment of NAVOPINTCEN computer operations on the IAIPS network. The NAVINTCOM level IAIPS project has implemented at NAVINTCOM a network that allows the DEC 350 micro computer to access multiple computers. The WRI project involved the installation of DEC 350 computers and the development of a system that will provide to NAVOPINTCEN necessary computer functions such as outgoing message capabilities. Major events in 1984 associated with the WRI project include a formal design review in March. A stress test of the WRI system was conducted in December. Initial operations are expected in early 1985. Associated with this project is an effort to allow access to NAVOPINTCEN's major computer system, SEA WATCH II, using the DEC 350. A formal design review for this SEA WATCH project was held in June.
- (4) (U) ELINT Processor. A project was conducted in 1984 to improve NAVOPINTCEN'S ELINT processor (Naval ELINT Analysis Tool or NEAT) by moving it to a DEC VAX II/780 computer and make access to this computer be over the IAIPS local area network. Government testing of the NEAT system on a VAX was conducted in February. Security planning for this system was begun in June. Operations were not achieved in 1984 due to delays in making modifications to a related computer system (IFEF) required for NEAT VAX operations.
- (5) (U) Developmental Unified ELINT Testbed. The project to replace and significantly improve NAVOPINTCEN ELINT operations is termed DUET, which stands for the Developmental Unified ELINT Testbed. This project is scheduled to become operational in the summer of 1985. Major 1984 events for this project include a formal government review held in September. Technical, programmatic, and user involvement meetings were held throughout 1984.
- (6) (U) <u>Developmental Submarine Analysis Testbed</u>. A major, new submarine analysis system became operational in late 1984, a system termed the Developmental Submarine Analysis Testbed (DSAT). This system was developed by the Naval Ocean Systems Center in San Diego, CA. A second phase of DSAT was planned in December. DSAT is also intended to develop computer technology for fleet OSIS nodes, and their participation in DSAT has been maintained throughout the project. Planning and design meetings for DSAT were held throughout 1984.

- (7) (U) CLUSTER SENATE is a project to provide a satellite coessing system for NAVOPINTCEN use. Initial plans to execute this complet were held in February. CLUSTER SENATE became operational in complete. Further capabilities are planned for introduction in 1985.
- (8) (U) Merchant Ship Characteristics Data Base. In 1984, the member of NISC responsible for the scientific and technical analysis of chant ships was joined as a part of NAVOPINICEN. To improve their puter operations, a decision was made in January to move their primary hase, the Merchant Ship Characteristics (MSC) data base, from its collete IBM environment to a VAX accessible over the IAIPS network.
- (9) (U) SEA WATCH II. Significant improvements were made to DPINTCEN's primary system, SEA WATCH II, in 1984. A conversion to a new erating system, named NOS/BE, was implemented that would allow the troduction of new and larger capacity magnetic tape drives and disk these troductions. This new operating system was first tested operationally in January became operational in April. The new disk drives were introduced in the Additional main memory to the SEA WATCH computer, a CYBER 170-730, a new extended main memory were both added in 1984. Plans to replace backup computer, a CDC 6400, with a CYBER, were commenced in November.

- (12) (U) <u>DORA</u>. In December, the DORA Division of the Intelligence stems Department was transferrred to a new Department, NAVOPINTCEN consolidate under a single construent (05) all Command elements involved with support to operational consolidate under a single c
  - i. MERCHANT OPERATIONS AND ANALYSIS DEPARTMENT (NAVOPINTCEN-08).

    WOPINTCEN-08 was created in March 1984 by the merger of the NISC Maritime

    Teems Division (NISC-34) with the NAVOPINTCEN Merchant Operations Division

    ELVOPINTCEN-22). This merger concentrated within one Command all merchant

    Tine intelligence functions performed by the Naval Intelligence Command in

    Es support of National Command Authorities, DOD, JCS, the Fleet, and other

    Thermment departments and agencies. Prior to the merger, all operational

    Talysis of merchant marine operations was conducted at NAVOPINTCEN, while

all analysis of merchant characteristics and technical intelligence was conducted at NISC. All personnel, billets, equipment, physical spaces, and functions previously assigned to NISC-34 were transferred to NAVOPINICEN. The mission of the newly created Department is to exploit multi-source data in analyzing and reporting on the operation, characteristics, capabilities, and inventories of all-flag merchant, fishing, and research shipping; to produce reports tailored to the requirements of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Military Departments, the Unified, Specified, and Fleet Commands, other National Departments and Agencies, and designated U. S. Allies; to provide the earliest possible strategic warning of and prediction of imminent hostilities of impending threats that may otherwise adversely impact on U. S. interests. The Department's three Divisions are:

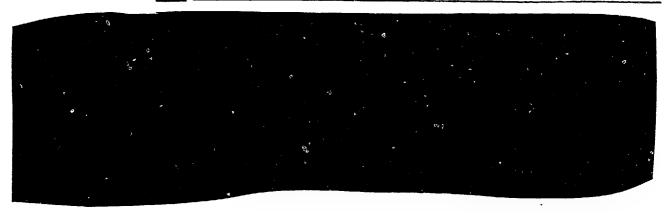
The Merchant OPINTEL Division (81) emerged from the old NAVOPINTEN Merchant OPINTEL Branch. This Division was tasked with maintaining an I&W watch and with the handling of all current intelligence. In addition, the Division handles all aspects, both current and estimative intelligence, of seaborne Soviet arms deliveries and Soviet civilian research ship activity.

The Merchant Analysis Division (82) was created by combining elements of the old NAVOPINICEN Maritime In-Depth Analysis Branch (MIDAB) with elements of NISC-34 in order to create a Division capable of performing all-source, in-depth, estimative analysis of merchant marine developments and operations. This Division became responsible for analyzing both operations and technical developments.

The Data Base and Production Division (83) was created by combining the majority of the NISC-34 personnel and functions with the data-base management personnel from NAVOPINICEN. This Division became responsible for administering the Merchant Ship Characteristics data base; the departmental photographic files and exploitation programs; the publication production process; and the Sea Watch data base. In addition, it produces a number of OPINTEL summary products and conducts analysis of free-world merchant ship characteristics. In essence this Division provides the foundation for all merchant ship research within the Department and to a large extent throughout the entire intelligence community.

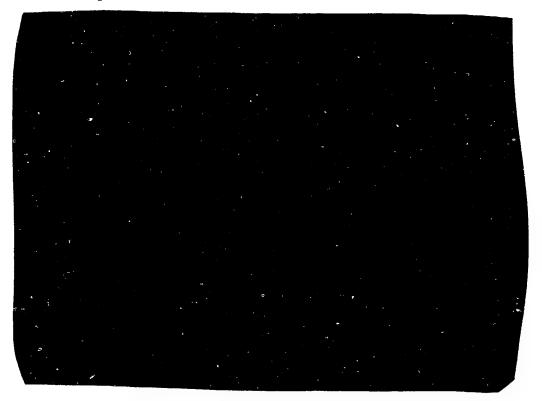
# (1) (U) Major Accomplishments (By Division)

(a) Merchant OPINTEL Division (MOD) - Arms and Research Desks





- Information concerning Soviet arms deliveries to Nicaragua was provided to DIA on a monthly basis.
- Several historical studies on merchant shipping to Nicaragua were also completed in response to SOUTHCOM taskings.

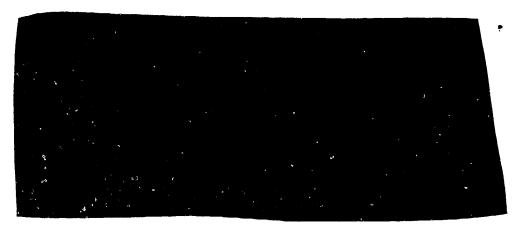




## (c) (U) Merchant Analysis Division (MAD)

 Established as a Branch of the Merchant Operations Division in March of 1983, the Merchant In-depth Analysis Branch (MIDAB) was expanded and elevated to divisional status in March 1984. The newly created Merchant Analysis Division (82) combined merchant ship characteristics analysts from the former NISC-34 with merchant operations analysts from the former MIDAB in order to create a division capable of performing all-source, in-depth, estimative analysis of merchant marine developments and operations. As part of the effort, a new aperiodic message report format was adopted: the Significant Maritime Analysis Report (SMART). The SMART provides a vehicle for reporting both scientific/technical merchant marine developments and significant analysis of merchant marine operations/ activities. To better concentrate the efforts of the Division, two teams were created: the Soviet/Warsaw Pact team and the Non-Warsaw Pact team. Almost immediately after the creation of the new Division, the increased tempo of Iraqi and Iranian air attacks upon merchant shipping in the Persian Gulf necessitated a radical realignment of personnel withing the Division. By May, five analysts taken from both teams within the Division were fully committed to the Command's effort with regard to the so-called "Tanker War" in the Persian Gulf. The Red Sea mining incidents in July resulted in a further realignment of divisional assets to support the Merchant OPINTEL Division in covering the crisis.

2. Merchant Analysis Division support to national, naval, and local authorities included:



- In response to SECNAV and CNO tasking, a battle damage assessment of merchant ships attacked in the Persian Gulf was provided to the Office of Program Appraisal and OP-915.
- In response to DIA tasking, the new edition of the Communist Military Sealift and Afloat Logistics Support Forces handrook was published in August.
- In response to CINCLANTFLT tasking, an annual report on all-flag merchant shipping voyages to Cuba was prepared.
- In response to CINCPAC tasking, a study of seaborne trade to and from Japan was conducted.
- The Division continued to provide reporting on Soviet and Bloc merchant shipping calls to U. S. ports. These port security reports are issued weekly, monthly, and annually. Beginning in late 1984, the scope of the reports was expanded to include Soviet and Bloc merchant shipping calls at Canadian ports.
- A new monthly, quarterly and annual report of Soviet out-of-area fishing fleet activity, the Significant Soviet Fishing Activity - Worldwide report (SSFAW), was instituted in August.
- 3. Merchant Analysis Division briefings of naval and Allied authorities during 1984 included:
  - In May, a briefing on the Soviet and Cuban merchant fleets, was presented to the Inter-American Naval Intelligence Conference.
  - In June, the presentation of a briefing to the DNI concerning the "Tanker War" in the Persian Gulf.

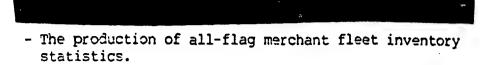
- In June, the presentation of a paper on Soviet/Warsaw Pact merchant and fishing fleet acquisitions during 1983 to the 1984 CANUKUS Maritime Intelligence Conference.
- In October, the presentation of a briefing on the Soviet merchant marine to the Canadian Combined Services Staff College in Toronto, Canada.



 In October, the presentation of a paper on Soviet intermodal shipping developments and their non-commercial application to the SACLANT Maritime Intelligence Conference.

# (d) (U) Data Base and Production Division

- The Data Base and Production Division (NAVOPINICEN-83) was created in March 1984. The Division combined the non-Soviet/Warsaw Pact characteristics analysts and production personnel from the former NISC Maritime Systems Division (NISC-34) with personnel from the Data Base Management Section of the former NAVOPINTCEN Merchant Operations Division (22). The newly created Division was tasked with the administration of the merchant and fishing files in the SEA WATCH data base and with the administration and maintenance of the Merchant Ship Characterisitcs data base. Integral to this task was responsibility for coordination with the Intelligence Systems Department (NAVOPINICEN 07) and NIPSSA. The Division has actively taken part in identifying requirements for the SEA WATCH III system. Divisional responsibilities also included the management of the Department's photographic files and photographic exploitation programs. All hard-copy order-of-battle publications produced by the Department are also administered by the Division. As part of the data base maintenance function, the Division also produced a number of scheduled OPINTEL summary products.
- 2. NAVOPINTCEN-83 provides the foundation for merchant marine research and analysis throughout the U. S. intelligence community. Specific examples of NAVOPINTCEN-83 production support of national, naval, and local authorities include:
  - The publishing of the DIA tasked Merchant Ship Identification Guides for both the Free World and for Communist nations.
  - The production control and management for the Communist bloc merchant fleet logistics guides, tasked by DIA.
  - The production of a weekly message report detailing all-flag tanker transits to the Red Sea/Persian Gulf area.



#### j. (U) NAVOPINICEN DETACHMENT NEWPORT, RI

- (1) NAVOPINICEN DET Newport role in wargaming in 1984 increased both in quantity and quality over that of previous years. By the end of 1984 the Detachment had participated in 43 war games and some dozen additional workshop seminars. New initiatives in wargaming included three C3CM games for the Chief of Naval Operations that were hosted, designed, and played under the direction of this Detachment; incorporation of C3CM into all of the war games; the introduction of space warfare into game play; and a more detailed examination of the influence of maritime forces on the Central Front. The expansion of the Detachment's spaces that had commenced in November 1983 was completed in October of this year. The Detachment's space has been increased by approximately 30 percent, thereby allowing more SCI spaces for game play at the Naval War College. An additional civilian analyst (GS-12) position was created in the Detachment in order to assist in the 30 percent increase in war games witnessed in 1984 and expected to continue into 1985.
- (2) (U) Significant NAVOPINTCEN DET events during 1984 include the following:

```
January
 16-20
            NATO War Game (Establish Contact)
  24-25
            COMSEVENTHELT War Game (Subic, RP)
  30-03 Feb SSG War Game
March
  19-20 CNO C3CM Game #1
  19-30 CNO POM Game
April
  09-13
             SSG War Game
  23-25 May Series of Naval War College War Games
  30-04 May CINCLANTFLT TCRP-29 War Game
May
  07-12
             CENTCOM War Game (Gallant Knight)
June
         Captain Estes relieved Captain Smith as OINC
  01
  11-15 Naval War College Worldwide Game
  21-25 CNO C3CM, Game #2
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16-03 Aug Naval War College Global War Game

July

#### August

- 14-17 NSIA War Game
- 20-24 CINCUSNAVEUR Remote Game (LO: DON NEWPORT)

#### September

- 04-06 COMICEDEFOR War Game (Keflavik, Iceland)
- 11-13 AMPHIBIOUS STRATEGY War Game
- 11-13 CNO C3CM Game #3
- 24-28 Battle Force Management Game (Johns Hopkins)

#### October

- Ol Admiral Inman discussions with SSC/NAVOPINICEN DET
- 01-05 CINCLANTFLT TCRP-30 War Game
- 22-24 CNO's CINCs Conference
- 30-02 Nov U.S./Norway Bilateral Workshop (Oslo)

#### November

- 05-09 COMMANMAT War Game (SEACON)
- 07-08 Central Front Workshop
- 13-15 JCS Game Workshop
- 19-20 SSG Game
- 25-27 ATP Game (D.C.)

#### December

- 03-07 CINCPACFLT War Game (Hawaii)
- 03-07 Central Front War Game
- 10-11 Terrorist Seminar Game
- 10-14 Data Wars (San Diego)
- (3) (U) As in 1983, the primary focus of NAVOPINTCEN DET Newport operations in 1984 continued in the following three areas:
- (a) (U) Intelligence support to the Strategic Studies Group (SSG). One intelligence officer (0-4) is assigned full time to support the SSG and accompanies the Group in all of their travels. As in 1983, travels with SSG included trips to all the Unified CINC's headquarters and briefings to all of the CINC's visits and briefings to U. S. congressional members and their staffs, and extensive briefings by DIA, CIA, STAT, and Naval Intelligence analysts.
- (b) (U) Opposition (Red Team) and intelligence play in war games. This area involved the greatest expenditure of time and by far the largest number of personnel from the Detachment.
- (c) General intelligence support to the Naval War College. This is an area in which the Detachment's support on requirements has increased substantially. In addition to the support to the Naval Operations Department of the Naval War College and the Center for Advanced Research (CAR), the Detachment was also tasked to support two new groups within the Center for Naval Warfare Studies (CNWS) the Warfare Analysis Group and the Fleet Assistance Team.

- (4) It is anticipated that this Detachment will participate in approximately 46-52 games in 1985. Additional ATP games are scheduled for 1985 as well as the first JCS game. New initiatives include the inclusion of Space Warfare in more of the games and a more in-depth examination of Soviet fourth generation air defenses and their impact on U. S. maritime forces.
- (5) Hardware upgrades that will enhance the Detachment's capability in 1985 include an upgraded secure voice system, a HP-530 computer for NWGS Satellite Intelligence Module (NSAT), and a DIAOLS/COINS capability. A new SPINTCOM facility is scheduled to be completed at the Naval War College in March 1985. Although the SPINTCOM facility will not come under the supervision of the Detachment, it will be located adjacent to the NAVOPINTCEN DET spaces and will provide us with more potential for timely insertion of SCI into war games.
- k. (U) Reserve Affairs. The first full-time Reserve Coordinator, a TAR (05) was assigned in February. The NAVOPINTCEN Reserve Program consists of 142 (118 officer, 24 enlisted) billets in 5 units of the Naval Reserve Intelligence Program (NRIP). These units are engaged in 14 projects, 12 of which directly support NAVOPINTCEN. Additional support is provided by 9 other Reserve Units (6 NISC, 1 FOSIC CINCUSNAVEUR, 1 Security Group and 1 Marine) on 10 projects. Transfer of the NISC Maritime Systems Division (NISC-34), along with personnel and equipment, resulted in a significant change in tasking to these 9 units. Active Duty for Training (ACDUTRA) was performed at NAVOPINICEN by 110 Reservists (90 officers, 20 enlisted).
- (1) NR NAVOPINICEN 0102, New London, CT (Naval Underwater Systems Center) Newport, RI (Naval War College)

Commanding Officer: CDR Ernest W. Drew III, USNR-R Executive Officer: LCDR Lawrence F. Clark, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VTU): 15/6/6

#### Highlights:

- 5 billets acquired from Naval War College Detachment of NR NAVOPINICEN 0402.
- Change of Command: CAPT R. W. Atcheson, USNR-R relieved, October.
- DEC 350 microcomputer received, December.
- CO NAVOPINICEN visit, December.

Projects:	FY84 Hours
MRP 451 Wargaming Intelligence Support to NWC	85.0
MRP 473A Logistic Support & Mobilization Plan	New
MRP 233 Soviet Ocean Surveillance System	929.5
MRP 337 Soviet Submarine Operational Patterns	499.5
MRP 338 Soviet Naval Aviation Operations	10.0
RISP 266 NAVSUBSCOL Lesson Plans	230.0
RUSP 17-10 Briefing Support	0.0

# (2) NR NAVOPINTCEN 0236, Norfolk, VA

Commanding Officer: CDR Joseph C. Guilfoyle, USNR-R Executive Officer: CDR (Sel) John S. Mahoney, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VTU): 13/2/0

#### Highlights:

-Change of Command: CAPT Brian J. Donato, USNR-R relieved, October. -Unit weekend training at NAVOPINTCEN, August.

FY84 Hours

#### Projects:

MRP 243a Soviet ASW Data Base Suppport

MRP 243b Soviet ASW Event Analysis

MRP 243c Soviet Baltic ASW Analysis (Total MRP 243) 729
MRP 473

(3) NR NAVOPINTCEN 0320, Treasure Island, CA

Commanding Officer: CDR Merek E. Lipson, USNR-R Executive Officer: LCDR Elaine M. Dipalma, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VTU): 8/3/4

#### Highlights:

-Achieved highest Mobilization Readiness Rating (R-1).
-Prepared DNRIP brief for Reserve Flag Officers Conference.

## Projects:

MRP 223 PRCN Developments and Current Trends

MRP 224 PRCN Operations

FY84 Hours

799

503

(4) NR NAVOPINICEN 0402, Freeport, NY

Commanding Officer: CDR Stanley C. Morse, USNR-R Executive Officer: LCDR Robert W. Stuart, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VTU): 17/4/4

#### Highlights:

-Change of Command: CAPT David D. Perry, USNR-R relieved, October.

#### Projects:

MRP 218 Support to Naval War College war games

MRP 411 Warsaw Pact Aviation

MRP 460 Merchant Ship Military Assessment - Free World

3

(5) NR NAVOPINICEN 0566, Washington, DC

Commanding Officer: CAPT Charles F. Turgeon, USNR-R Executive Officer: CAPT Maurice A. Fournier, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VTU): 65/10/0

#### Highlights:

-Director, Naval Reserve Intelligence Program (DNRIP), Commodore Tiernan briefed on unit programs and priorities.

-Reserve Intelligence Area Coordinator (RIAC), Area 19 visited with Reserve Intelligence Program Officer (RIPO).

-CO NAVOPINTCEN visit and discussion of unit objectives.

### Projects:

MRP76 NCSIC Operational Intelligence Analysis

FY84 Hours 11412

(6) NR SECGRU CSG 106, Washington, DC

Commanding Officer: CDR Jon E. Updike, USNR-R Executive Officer: LCDR David O. Edewaard, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VIU): 5/18/0

### **Highlights:**

-Golden Anchor for retention awarded by Naval Reserve Readiness Command Region Six.

#### Projects:

On watch OPELINT support to NAVOPINTCEN

FY84 Hours 960

(7) NR FOSIC CINCUSNAVEUR 0166, Washington, DC

Commanding Officer: CDR John E. Brown, USNR-R Executive Officer: LCDR Marla J. McMaster, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VTU): 11/12/0

#### Highlights:

-Change of Command: CDR Paul DeWitt, USNR-R relieved, October.

NOTE: NR FOSIC CINCUSNAVEUR 0166 merges with NR NAVOPINICEN 0566 for training and operational support of NAVOPINICEN.

#### Projects:

(Carried under NR NAVOPINTCEN 0566)

(8) NR NISCSYSSUPP 0102, Poughkeepsie, NY

Commanding Officer: CAPT M. Slater, USNR-R Executive Officer: CDR D. Parnes, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VTU): 19/5/6

#### Highlights:

-Change of Command: CAPT W. Kimball, USNR-R relieved, September.

-Unit has most MRP's in NRIP.

-Unit scheduled to have secure data link by April 85.

#### Project:

RISP 275 Ship Transit

(9) NR NISC HQ 0166, Washington, DC

Commanding Officer: CDR David A. Spetrino, USNR-R Executive Officer: CDR Calland F. Carnes, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VTU): 15/21/0

#### Highlights:

-ELINT PI Keys prepared for publication.

-Change of Command: CAPT Sheehan, USNR-R relieved, September.

## Projects:

RISP 273c Mership Photo ID

(10) NR NISCPROD 0305, Rochester, NY

Commanding Officer: CDR Robert E. Baier, USNR-R Executive Officer: LCDR John Harman, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VTU): 9/7/4

#### Highlights:

-Change of Command: LCDR D. H. Swanson, USNR-R relieved.

#### Projects:

RISP 274 Residual Mership Photo Program

(11) NR NISC PROD 0406, Charlottesville, VA

Commanding Officer: CDR Norman A. Smith, USNR-R Executive Officer: LCDR Eleanor S. T. Schooner, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VTU): 8/3/0

#### Highlights:

-Change of Command: LCDR E. C. Elliott, USNR-R relieved.

#### Projects:

RISP 272 Mership Data File RISP 273B Mership Photo ID

(12) NISC PROD 0605, Dayton, OH

Commanding Officer: CDR William A. Kooper, USNR-R Executive Officer: CDR Antho y J Hussey, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VIU): 12/6/0

#### Highlights:

-None

(13) NISC PROD 1005, Pittsburgh, PA

Commanding Officer: CDR Edward C. Martin, USNR-R Executive Officer: CDR Eric R. Lausten, USNR-R Unit Strength (Off/Enl/VTJ): 7/3/0

(14) HO USIC RESERVE AUGMENTATION UNIT, Washington, DC.

Officer in Charge: COL Robert B. D. Crawford, USMCR Assistant Officer in Charge: MAJ Mark F. Tierney, USMCR

Highlights:

-Participation in CNO strategic exercise Night Raider/Team Spirit.

#### Project:

Soviet Naval Infantry

- 2. (U) Special Topics
  - a. (U) Commanding Officers and Dates of Command.
    - (1) (U) FOR NAVOPINICEN
      - l Jan 1984 Captain William O. Studeman, USN, 267-58-1625/1630 continues duties as Commanding Officer
      - 19 Jul 1984 Change of Command. Captain Sinclair S. Martel, USN, 047-28-7548/1630 assumed duties as Commanding Officer
    - (2) (U) For NAVOPINICEN Detachment Newport
      - 1 Jan 1984 Commander Esmond D. Smith, Jr., USN, 157-28-8087/1630 continues duties as Officer in Charge
      - l Jun 1984 Change of Command. Captain (Frocked)
        Donald H Estes, USN assumed duties
        as Officer in Charge
- b. (U) Missions and functions which have changed since a previous submittal.
  - (1) (U) FOR NAVOPINICEN

Mission. No Changes

Functions.

- Provides operational intelligence support to Rev Nr. 10. the Center for War Gaming and the Center for Naval War Studies at the Naval War College, Newport, and other such military gaming efforts as appropriate. Auth: NAVINTCOMINST
- Provides graphic arts to support production New Nr. 13. of Naval Warfare Publications and other assigned functions. Auth: NAVINTCOMINST 5450.7B.

# (2) (U) For NAVOPINICEN Detachment Newport

5450.7B.

(Revised) Provides operational intelligence support Mission. to the Center for War Gaming and the Center for Naval War Studies at the Naval War College, Newport, and other such military gaming efforts as appropriate. Auth: NAVINTOMINST 5450.78.

Functions. No Changes.

c. (U) Space. During 1984 NAVOPINTCEN continued to experience a critical immediate space shortfall of about 16,000 sq. ft. To alleviate this shortfall the Command activity pursued the acquisition of a 16,000 sq. ft. relocatable building to be placed in the NIC-2 vacant courtyard. This relocatable building had been officially initiated by a NAVINTCOM letter dated in April 1930. Eventual movement of NAVOPINICEN to the third floor of NIC-1 in 1989 was planned as a longer-term space solution. By 31 December all preliminary design specification work had been completed, however, the bid package was still lacking the "Basis for Bid" paperwork required for release to advertise a solicitation for bids in the Commerce Business Daily. In a conservative assessment of a projected schedule, NAVFACENGCOM, CHESDIV, projected possible occupancy in April 1986. This unsatisfactory situation and the overall status and impact of continuing delays was brought to the attention of COMNAVINICOM for urgent remedial action. In order to exert increased pressure and to provide a focal point for space planning, responsibility for space planning was assigned to the Assistant for Plans and Programs (NAVOPINTCEN-OOX), a position created in late November. Concurrent with pursuit of the relocatable building, NAVOPINICEN initiated basic planning for the proposed 1989 move to NIC-1 and again reiterated the desirability of COMMAVINICOM planning for a long-term comprehensive facilities solution for all of NAVINICOM and its component commands.

